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FOOD ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET SUDAN

Updated June 25, 2019

Continued political instability, increased food prices, and declining economic conditions are driving food insecurity in Sudan, where 5.8 million people require emergency food assistance. In addition, Sudan hosts 1.2 million refugees and 2 million Sudanese are internally displaced.

SITUATION

- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that nearly 5.8 million people experienced Crisis (IPC 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including more than 1 million people who experienced Emergency (IPC 4) conditions, as of March.*
- The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) attributes increased food insecurity to poor macroeconomic conditions, which are driving extremely high food prices despite near-average 2018-2019 harvests. FEWS NET projects that cash and fuel shortages and high prices of agricultural inputs will negatively affect preparation for the 2019-2020 agricultural season by limiting land preparation and planting. The food security situation will continue to deteriorate through September 2019 due to the lean season and increased prices for food and non-food items, restricting household purchasing power.
- Multiple years of conflict and insecurity in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states, as well as droughts and floods nationwide, have created nearly 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Sudan. It is expected that IDPs in opposition-controlled areas of South Kordofan and Jebel Marra will experience Emergency conditions while populations in Blue Nile, Darfur, Kassala, North and South Kordofan, and Red Seas states will continue to deteriorate to Crisis conditions through September.
- Approximately 2.8 million Sudanese children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including 694,000 children who suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Additionally, Sudan hosts approximately 848,000 South Sudanese refugees who have fled South Sudan due to ongoing instability and hunger since 2013.

*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5).

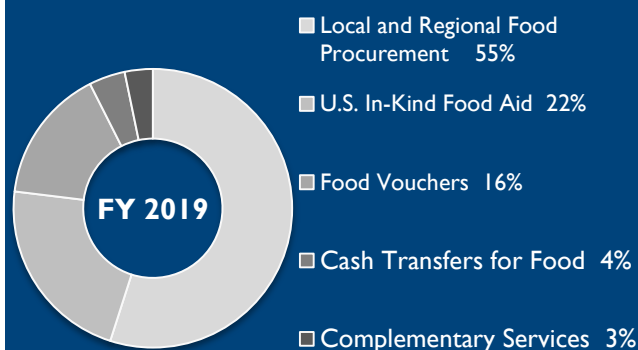


FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PER FISCAL YEAR (FY)

	U.S. DOLLARS	METRIC TONS*
FY 2019	\$85.8 million	58,006 MT
FY 2018	\$182.7 million	175,818 MT
FY 2017	\$165 million	159,835 MT

*Metric tonnage does not reflect funding for vouchers or cash transfers



RESPONSE

- USAID is the largest donor of emergency food assistance to Sudan. The USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP) partners include the UN World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, and other non-governmental organizations, which provide emergency assistance to the most vulnerable. Each year, FFP assistance supports more than 2.5 million food-insecure people.
- FFP and its partners work to save lives, reduce seasonal and chronic food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates, and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. FFP's assistance includes in-kind food aid procured in the United States, locally or regionally; food vouchers; cash transfers for food; and complementary services, including training on agricultural production and natural resource management techniques as well as hygiene practices and nutrition-sensitive food preparation.



Photo Insert: A mother holds her baby as she waits at a WFP-run nutrition clinic in Blue Nile State.